of the methodology used, originally set down by very distinguished economists.

(c) There already exists an Advisory Committee on National Accounts headed by an eminent economiist with official and non-official members which reviews all underlying issues on a continuous basis. This Committee has been chaired in the past by very distinguished economists like Prof. Moni Mukherjee, Prof. V. M. Dandekar and Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao. It was recently chaired by Prof. Y. K. Alagh, in his capacity as a professional economist and after joining the Council of Ministers, he resigned and it is now chaired by the distinguished economists Dr. R. Mohan, Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Statement

Major features of the methodology of estimation of National Income

The national income is estimated by a mixed approach. For commodity producing sectors, production approach is followed, *i.e.* value of output at factor cost price less value of intermediate material inputs at market price. For service sectors, income approach is adopted *i.e.* the sum total of the factor incomes. Commodity output estimates of the agricultural sector, industrial production estimates and other data are used as and when they become available.

For services sectors, estimates for the organised and unorganised components are prepared separately. For the organised part, current data from the budget documents, annual reports etc. are used. For the unorganised components results of follow-up surveys of the Economic Census are used. Value added per worker estimated from the surveys are multiplied by the work force estimates based on the population census to arrive at the value added.

The estimates are prepared both at current prices and at constant (1980-81) prices. For estimating constant price estimates, appropriate price deflators are used. In some cases, the base year estimates are moved with the help of an appropriate physical indicator to arrive at the constant price estimates. In case of agriculture and allied activities, the constant price estimates are obtained utilising the quantities of various items of the current year and corresponding prices in the base year.

People Living Below and Above the Poverty Line

1391. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country living below the poverty line at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of people who improved their lot and were brought above the poverty line during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether any steps are being taken by Government to implement poverty alleviation schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the number of people living below the poverty line using quinquennial National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure. The latest estimates of poverty are base on the quinquennial survey held in 1993-94. As such, the estimates at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) and the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) are not available. However, using the three closest years, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1993-94 based on the methodology recommended by the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand, it is observed that the number of poor has come down from

218.4 million in 1983-84 to 201.4 million in 1987-88 and further to 149.8 million in 1993-94. The Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor, constituted by the Planning Commission, has recommended an alternative methodology by which the number of poor in 1983, 1987-88 and 1993-94 is estimated as 325.2 million, 310.6 million and 323.4 million respectively.

(c) and (d) The Ninth Plan recognises the need for continuing direct state intervention for poverty alleviation. The self-employment and supplementary wage employment programmes would not only continue in the Ninth Plan, but also would be redesigned in order to make them more effective instruments of poverty alleviation. They would also be integrated with the various sectoral programmes as well as the area development programmes within the umbrella of the Panchayati Raj institutions.

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का योगदान

1392. **श्री रामजेठमलानी:** क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के पिछले वर्षों के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि, उद्योग एवं सेवा जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के योगदान के प्रतिशत का कोई आकलन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसी अवधि के दौरान इस संबंध में वर्ष-वार क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उनका संबंधित योगदान निर्धारित लक्ष्य से अधिक या कम था; और

(घ) इस संबंध में प्रत्येक वर्ष के लक्ष्यों तथा उपलब्धियों में क्या-क्या अंतर था?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ): (क) से (ग) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि, उद्योग और सेवा के योगदान का प्रतिशत तथा योजना अवधि हेतु अनुमानित लक्ष्यों को सूचित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। **(नीचे देखिए)**

(घ) लक्ष्यों को वार्षिक रूप से तैयार नहीं किया जाता।

विवरण

आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि, उद्योग और सेवा का प्रतिशत और योजना हेतु लक्ष्यों को सूचित करने वाले आंकड़े

क्र० सं०	क्षेत्रक	जी०डी०पी० में आठवीं योजना क्षेत्रीय हिस्सा (1980-81 की कीमतों पर)					
		वर्ष 1996-97 के लिए 8वीं योजना अनुमान					
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*	
1.	कृषि	30.19	29.50	28.79	26.85	26.07	24.60
2.	उद्योग	29.08	29.28	29.89	31.14	31.69	33.20
3.	सेवाएं	40.73	41.22	41.32	42.01	42.24	42.20
4.	कुल	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* वर्ष 1995-96 के आकलन त्वरित आकलन हैं तथा वर्ष 1996-97 के आकलन सी एस ओ (केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन) के अग्रिम आकलन हैं।